DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 088 098 CS 201 105

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TITLE Intellectual Freedom: A Bibliography.
PUB DATE [72]
NOTE 12p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.75 HC-$1.50
DESCRIPTORS *Academic Freedom; *Annotated Bibliographies; *Censorship; *Reading Material Selection; *Textbook Selection

ABSTRACT

The items listed and annotated in this bibliography on intellectual freedom are limited to materials published between 1966 and 1971 in both books and periodicals. As used in this bibliography, intellectual freedom refers to the free access to and acquisition of all materials in whatever subject area and form, and the distribution of those materials to patrons without restraint or censorship. Both current problems and past events in this sphere are reflected. Entries were selected from indexes to periodical literature as well as the book and card catalogs of several libraries, public and academic. Entries are listed alphabetically by author and divided into books and periodicals. (HOD)

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INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

by

Robert Hill, Sharon Perry, and Elizabeth Wolcott

Every American librarian worthy of the name is today the champion of a cause. It is, to my mind, the noblest of all causes for it is the cause of man, or more precisely the cause of the inquiring mind by which man has come to be. But noblest or not, it is nevertheless a cause-a struggle-not yet won: a struggle which can never perhaps be won for good and all. There are always in any society, even a society founded in the love of freedom, men and women who do not wish to be free themselves and who fear the practice of freedom by others -men and women who long for the comfort of a spiritual and intellectual authority in their own lives and who would feel more comfortable still if they could also impose such an authority on the lives of their neighbors. As long as such people exist-and they show no sign of disappearing from the earth, even the American earth-the fight to subvert freedom will continue. And as long as the fight to subvert freedom continues, libraries must be strong points of defense.

Archibald MacLeish "A Tower Which Will Not Yield"

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INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following bibliography on intellectual freedom has relatively narrow boundaries as dictated by limits of time, personnel and access to materials. The items listed and annotated are limited to materials published between 1966 and 1971 in both books and periodicals. Indexes to periodical literature as well as the book and card catalogs of several libraries, public and academic, were consulted for entries. For the most part, books and magazines were personally examined by the compilers for the purposes of annotation. However, when items were not available review medias were freely used.

By the term intellectual freedom the compilers mean that area of concern directly related to libraries and librarians: The free access to, acquisition and distribution of all materials in whatever subject area and form to patrons without restraint or censorship. Both current problems and past events in this sphere are reflected in the work.

The compilers are Robert Hill and Elizabeth Wolcott, library students in the Division of Library Science, California State College, Fullerton. Mr. Hill and Miss Wolcott were assisted by Mrs. Sharon Perry, a librarian in the Reference Section of the California State College, Fullerton Library.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

by

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BOOKS:

Boyer, Paul S. Purity in Print: the Vice-Society Movement and Book Censorship in America. New York: Scribner's, 1968.

Mr. Boyer places in historical perspective the "vice-societies" which flowered during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and died in the 1930's. He intends to delineate the social and cultural tastes and taboos surrounding them.

Clor, Harry M. Obscenity and Public Morality: Censorship in a Liberal Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969.

Mr. Clor discusses a philosophy of censorship, arguing the need for definitions compatible with freedom of expression, with morality and with literary forms.

Conference on Intellectual Freedom, Washington, D.C., Freedom of Inquiry, Supporting the Library Bill of Rights, Proceedings. Chicago: American Library Association, 1965.

A collection of articles on the freedom to read and related topics which appeared originally in the ALA Bulletin for June, 1965. The issue was devoted to the cause of intellectual freedom.

De Grazia, Edward. Censorship Landmarks. New York: Bowker, 1969.

The author has assembled 144 judicial opinions on cases representing nearly every variety of censorship restraint and media. The opinions are arranged chronologically, with an alphabetical listing of the cases and a subject index.

Estrin, Herman A. ed. Freedom and Censorship of the College Press. Dubuque, Iowa: William C. Brown, 1966.

In this volume the entire field of the college press is covered in detail by numerous newspaper journalists as well as other writers.

Frank, John P. Obscenity, the Law and the English Teacher. Champaign, Illinois: National Council of Teachers of English, 1966.

This work is composed of two thoughtful essays. The first is a lawyer's summary of the difficulties in determining obscenity and its effect on society. The second essay calls for "more imaginative and substantial programs in literature" and less censorship.

Friedman, Leon, ed. Obscenity. New York: Chelsea House, 1970.

This is a collection of the complete oral arguments before the Supreme Court in the major obscenity cases in the United States.

Fiske, Marjorie. Book Selection and Censorship. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1959.

The author surveyed the influence of censorship pressures on different types of libraries throughout California.

Fryer, Peter. Private Case-Public Scandal. London: Secker & Warburg, 1966.

An "expose" of censorship at the British Museum. The author has fought for the Museum to list the contents of the Private Case (their collection of pornography) in the general catalogue and to also note their holdings of books suppressed for various reasons.

Hachten, William A. The Supreme Court on Freedom of the Press: Decisions and Dissents. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1968.

This book attempts to pull together the U.S. Supreme Court's major comments and statements concerning the principles supporting freedom of mass communication of ideas and information in a free, self-governing society. His purpose is to show what freedom of the press is and its breadth.

Hague, Mary Ann. "Radical Right and the Library." Library's Public Revisited. Edited by Mary L. Bundy and Sylvia Goodstein. College Park: School of Library and Information Service, University of Maryland, 1967.

The volume is a collection of well documented and nicely written student papers on the public library's various groups of patrons. Miss Hague's article considers the attributes and thinking and action patterns of the radical right as well as its political and social process and potential.

Haight, Anne Lyon. Banned Books. New York: Bowker, 1970.

Mrs. Haight's sub-title, "Informal notes on some books banned for various reasons at various times and in various places" best describes this work. Her "notes" include books banned from 387 B. C. into the sixties, and the historical perspective gives one a broader outlook on book censorship today.

Hohenberg, John. Free Press Free People. New York: Columbia University Press, 1971.

This is a voluminous work which traces the theme of a free press as well as recording the history of events in this area. He emphasizes those who have fought for freedom of the press.

Hoyt, Olga. Censorship in America. New York: Seabury Press, 1970.

This book surveys attempts by governmental and private groups and individuals to censor the written word, motion pictures, art, the theater, radio and television from the Puritan era to the present.

Hutchinson, E. R. Tropic of Cancer on Trial: a Case History of Censorship. New York: Grove Press, 1968.

A narrative account of court battles over the publication and distribution of Henry Miller's novel.

Hyde, Harford M. A History of Pornography. New York: Farrar, 1965.

This is a comprehensive survey of pornography from ancient times to the present with descriptions of famous cases of recent years.

Klausler, Alfred P. Censorship, Obscenity, and Sex. St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1967.

A brief work that still presents impressive depth in a discussion of cases involving censorship.

Kuh, Richard H. Foolish Figleaves? New York: Macmillan, 1967.

A New York attorney covers landmark cases in prosecution of obscenity in literature, creative arts, and entertainment field, presenting arguments for legal intervention.

McClellan, Grant S., comp. Censorship in the United States. New York: Wilson, 1967.

This book illustrates the effect of censorship on our freedom of speech and freedom to read.

McCormic, John, ed. Versions of Censorship. Garden City: Doubleday, 1962.

An anthology which attempts to construct a definition of censorship through the representation of both historical and contemporary cases.

McCoy, Ralph E. Freedom of the Press: An Annotated Bibliography. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1969.

A fine bibliography of some 8,000 books, pamphlets, journals, articles, films, court decisions, and other material relating to the press in English-speaking countries, from the beginning of printing to the present.

Merritt, LeRoy Charles. Book Selection and Intellectual Freedom. Bronx: Wilson, 1970.

Dr. Merritt relates the book selection process to interference by censors because of alleged obscenity or political attitude. His chapters on intellectual freedom make for the best reading in the book.

Moon, Eric, ed. Book Selection and Censorship in the Sixties. New York: Bowker, 1969.

A good summary of thought on censorship and intellectual freedom during the sixties is presented in this anthology of articles written for Library Journal during that decade.

Nelson, Harold Lewis, ed. Freedom of the Press from Hamilton to the Warren Court. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1967.

An extensive work on freedom of the press in the United States since 1800 to the present using varied primary sources which he has carefully annotated in an important book.

New Jersey Committee for the Right to Read. A Survey of New Jersey Psychiatrists and Psychologists Pertaining to the Proscription by Legislation of Sexually Oriented Publications for Persons under 18 Years. Caldwell: New Jersey Committee for the Right to Read, 1967.

A majority of the mental health experts consulted for this survey did not view state censorship of reading materials as valid, healthy or worthwhile. This report opened the door to further study on the subject.

Perrin, Noel. Dr. Bowdler's Legacy: A History of Expurgated Books in England and America. New York: Atheneum, 1969.

Noel Perrin presents an entertaining history of bowdlerism from its beginnings in the 18th century to the present, with such items as causes of expurgation, instances, techniques, books affected, and the real "Dr. Bowdler."

Randall, Richard S. Censorship of the Movies. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1968.

This book is a well-researched, detailed study of the historical development and machinery of censorship.

Rembar, Charles. The End of Obscenity. New York: Random House, 1968.

The tale of the obscenity trials of Lady Chatterley's Lover, Tropic of Cancer, and Fanny Hill by the lawyer who defended them in court and the continuing saga of sex-in-print and liberty.

Roberts, Edwin A. Smut Rakers. Silver Spring: National Observer, 1966.

This is an informal description of the activities of public officials, private pressure groups and individuals, with case histories of selected materials.

Stein, Meyer L. Freedom of the Press. New York: Messner, 1966.

A clear and interesting discussion of the concept of freedom of the press from past times to the present as well as a good record of efforts to impair this freedom. However this book is written for young adults (grade seven and up).

Thomas, Donald. A Long Time Burning. New York: Praeger, 1969.

The history of literary censorship in England from the fifteenth century to the present. This work studies political, religious and moral censorship.

U.S. President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

This work is commonly known as the "Lockhart Report". It made recommendations to repeal obscenity laws and open adult access to pornographic materials. Without reading it Congress and the President rejected its findings.

PERIODICALS:

Allain, Alex P. "Public Library Governing Bodies and Intellectual Freedom." Library Trends, 19 (July, 1970): 47-63.

This article discusses the forms of censorship challenging public libraries and the governing bodies' appropriate responses and responsibilities in dealing with this problem.

American Library Association. Committee on Intellectual Freedom. Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom. Chicago: American Library Association, 1952-

The oldest serial publication on this subject. It is also the most germane for librarians. It informs about current important legislation, court decisions and library-related incidents in the areas of intellectual freedom and censorship.

Bendix, Dorothy. "Teaching the Concept of Intellectual Freedom: The State of the Art." ALA Bulletin, 63 (March, 1969): 351-362.

Miss Bendix surveys library schools on the content of their intellectual freedom courses. Among other findings, one is that the area of "self-censorship" by librarians goes relatively unmentioned.

Berninghausen, David K. "The Librarian's Commitment to the Library Bill of Rights." Library Trends, 19 (July, 1970): 19-38.

This article discusses the history behind the ALA's Library Bill of Rights, the establishment of a Committee on Intellectual Freedom and the work that still remains to be accomplished in this area.

Berninghausen, David K. "Teaching a Commitment to Intellectual Freedom." Library Journal (October 15, 1967): 3601-5.

Mr. Berninghausen describes the need for teaching ideas of intellectual freedom in library schools.

Boaz, Martha. "Courage to Do Either." California Librarian, 27 (October, 1966): 217-219.

The title refers to the freedom to speak or remain silent and the courage needed to maintain an open choice.

Brahm, Walter. "Knights and Windmills." Library Journal (October 1, 1971): 3096-98.

A statement that librarians and their organizations devote too much time and funds to promote intellectual freedom.

Broderick, Dorothy. "Censorship--Re-evaluated." Library Journal (November 15, 1971): 3816-18.

Miss Broderick makes a reasoned plea for rephrasing librarians' intellectual freedom concerns by making them more realistic and thus more defensible. She pleads for value judgments which would eliminate such things as racist materials from library shelves.

Busha, Charles H. "Student Attitudes Toward Censorship and Authoritarianism." Journal of Education for Librarianship, 11 (Fall, 1970): 118-37.

Research study performed on graduate library students supports hypothesis that those who support restrictive controls on intellectual freedom hold attitudes characteristic of the authoritarian syndrome.

Butler, Edward T. "Intellectual Freedom and the Academic Community." California Librarian, 30 (July, 1969): 149-57.

A lawyer addresses librarians concerning intellectual freedom as a cause of campus unrest, and possible answers to unrest.

California Library Association. Intellectual Freedom Committee. "Handbook of Procedures." CLA Newsletter, XII (June, 1970): 1-8.

This work includes the procedures of the Intellectual Freedom Committee of CLA as well as the Library Bill of Rights and a policy statement on intellectual freedom in libraries.

Castagna, Edwin. "Climate of Intellectual Freedom: Why is it Always so Bad in California?" ALA Bulletin, 59 (January, 1965): 27-33.

Castagna gives a historical overview of anti-intellectualism in California.

Downs, Robert B. "Freedom of Speech and Press: Development of a Concept." Library Trends, 19 (July, 1970): 8-18.

An annotated history of the development of the concept of free speech and press first in England and then America.

Farley, John J. "The Reading of Young People." Library Trends, 19 (July, 1970): 81-88.

Mr. Farley discusses the complex and paradoxical ideal of intellectual freedom for "young adults". He states also that the library profession seems to be dedicated more and more to intellectual freedom for the adolescent but censorship attempts in this area are unlikely to disappear.

Fleishman, Stanley. "Censorship: The Law the Courts." Library Trends, 19 (July, 1970): 74-80.

Mr. Fleishman, a Los Angeles attorney, discusses the modern law of obscenity in relation to the federal courts during the last twenty years.

Fletcher, Homer L. "Intellectual Freedom." ALA Bulletin, 62 (December, 1968): 1354-7.

Mr. Fletcher has studied anti-obscenity and pornography bills in order to isolate the wording that can be most harmful to libraries and intellectual freedom, in order that librarians can read and interpret future bills more knowledgeably.

Freedman, Janet. "The Birch Tree Grows." Library Journal (February 1, 1966): 624-8.

The methods of literature dissemination by the John Birch Society, including the means of getting materials into libraries.

Gaines, Ervin J. "Crucial Error in Censorship." Library Journal (October 1, 1967): 3377-9.

This article presents arguments against censorship, among these that pornography has not been proven harmful.

Gaines, Ervin J. "Libraries and the Climate of Opinion." Library Trends, 19 (July, 1970): 39-46.

This article briefly traces the history of censorship and discusses the philosophy of censorship in a democracy and current trends in opposition to censors.

Geller, E. "Two Cheers For Liberty: the Pre-Conference on Intellectual Freedom and the Teenager." Library Journal (September 15, 1967): 3109-13.

A report on a conference on intellectual freedom and the teenager in which the author concludes that too few practical resolutions were given.

Gore, Daniel. "A Skirmish With the Censors." ALA Bulletin, 63 (February, 1969): 193-203. Letters, 63 (May, 1969): 553-6.

Gore's experience with censorship and the "Evergreen Review" raises some pertinent questions about the role of a college library with respect to the stated aims of the library. The letters in response are equally interesting and divided in their feelings about Mr. Gore.

Gregory, Ruth W. "Readings on a Book Selection and Intellectual Freedom: a Selected List." ALA Bulletin, 62 (January, 1968): 64-9.

An annotated bibliography of works from 1962-67, divided into Resources for the Librarian and Viewpoints.

Killifer, Constance. "Double Standards: Intellectual Freedom and the Post-Modern Generation." Top of the News 25 (June, 1969): 392-399.

Mrs. Killifer stresses the importance of intellectual freedom to a generation of young people rebelling against hypocrisy - including the hypocrisy inherent in the practice of censorship.

Kister, Kenneth F. "Educating Librarians in Intellectual Freedom." Library Trends, 19 (July, 1970): 159-168.

A discussion of the kinds of courses taught at library schools in the area of intellectual freedom. The emphasis on this subject has increased in recent years in professional education.

Knudson, Rozanne. "My Mother, the Censor." ALA Bulletin, 60 (June, 1966): 613-16.

A portrait of the author's mother as a type of censor who demands that children read only "worthwhile" books.

Krueger, Robert. "Fair Comment: What's All This---About Pornography?" Los Angeles Bar Bulletin (August, 1965): 505-519.

An informal but well footnoted article on the debate over censorship of pornography in recent years with special reference to events in California.

McCartney, James L. "The Social Effects of Pornography." Missouri Library Association Quarterly, 29 (September, 1968): 187-196.

In a well reasoned and footnoted article, Mr. McCartney discusses the studies done on the social effects of pornography and concludes that pornography's harmful effects have not been proven. He also states his belief that the elimination of pornography would not solve the social problems attributed to it.

McShean, Gordon. "Are There Disturbed Librarians." Wilson Library Bulletin (December, 1968): 340-4.

McShean complains that librarians and their organizations are becoming too wishy-washy and complaisant to threats of censorship.

McShear, Gordon. "From Roswell to Richmond ... to Your Town." Library Journal (February 15, 1970): 627-631.

The author describes his own experience and that of other censorship victims, with some critical remarks about censors and other librarians alike. He feels librarians must unite and take the initiative in order to defeat attempts at censorship.

Meltzer, Milton. "Hughes, Twain, Child, and Sanger: Four Who Locked Horns with the Censors." Wilson Library Bulletin (November, 1969): 278-86.

The courage with which these four writers fought against the injustices and censors of their day is relevant for those who are fighting the same battles today.

Merritt, Leroy C. "Informing the Profession about Intellectual Freedom." Library Trends, 19 (July, 1970): 152-158.

Mr. Merritt's article is an "account of the media of communication about intellectual freedom". This is a brief but fine guide for librarians on what sources of information are available in this area.

Moore, Everett T. "Broadening Concerns for Intellectual Freedom." Library Quarterly, 38 (October, 1968): 309-14.

Moore voices his belief that "intellectual freedom" must be a positive process of offering learning and ideas, not just protection from censorship.

Moscone, George R. "Freedom and the Pressures of Censorship." California Librarian, 30 (January, 1969): 23-27.

A politician presents his views on intellectual freedom and its importance in today's world in an address to the California Library Association, dealing with the current challenge of the would-be censors.

Myers, John A. "Realistic Novel and the Gold Ring." Catholic Library World, 38 (November, 1966): 167-71.

Myers discusses the need for the use of "realistic" novels in education. This is often a barrier in curriculum reform on the secondary level.

Nyren, Karl. "Dime-store Paul Revere." Library Journal (October 1, 1967): 3380-4.

Describes Carl Gorton's attack on the Farmington, New York library and its effects. Mr. Gorton was a library board member of very conservative leanings.

Oboler, Eli M. "Congress as Censor." Library Trends, 19 (July, 1970): 64-73.

This article traces the history of Congress as a censor. It discusses both proposed legislation and those which became laws of the land as a result of Congress's continuing interest in obscenity.

Oboler, Eli M. "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Censorship . . ." American Libraries, 2 (February, 1971): 194-198.

Oboler can't tell everything in five pages, but he does present an engaging philosophical history of the origin of censorship.

Oboler, Eli M. "The New Morality and the Old Librarian." ALA Bulletin, 62 (December, 1968): 1369-73.

Mr. Oboler discusses situation ethics in relation to book selection, citing some of the modern writers such as Joseph Fletcher.

Pollack, Louis H. "Dissent and Disobedience in a Democracy." ALA Bulletin, 62 (June, 1968): 691-96.

Mr. Pollack casts a historical and legal perspective on the issue of intellectual freedom.

Rafferty, Max. "Other Side: Hardest of All Things to Come By." Wilson Library Bulletin (October, 1967): 181-6.

Max Rafferty refutes charges that libraries make children feel like second-class citizens, that libraries are too "institutional", that juvenile books are deceitful, and approves of some censorship for children.

Regnery, Henry. "Bias in Book Reviewing and Book Selection." ALA Bulletin, 60 (January, 1966): 57-62.

Mr. Regnery examines charges of pro-liberal bias in reviews by comparing comparable books.

"Sex: Censorship or Guidance?" Library Journal (March 15, 1968): 1277-83.

A series of four short articles dealing with matters concerning sexual studies and including lists of useful books and films.

Shapiro, Sanford. "Big Brother is Watching Your Kids." ALA Bulletin, 62 (October, 1968): 1089-92.

Sanford Shapiro explores the tendency for governmental over-censorship of children.

Swihart, Dale. "The Supreme Court and Obscenity." Missouri Library Association Quarterly, 29 (September, 1968): 176-186.

Mr. Swihart, in a very well written article, reviews recent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court in the area of obscenity. He disagrees with the majority of the Court's opinion that regulation of expression on grounds of "obscenity" is permissible constitutionally but he also wishes that local courts would show the same concern with individual rights in this area as the Supreme Court does.